

## CHLORAL FIENDS FIND SUBSTITUTE FOR THAT "DOPE"

Though Composed of Three  
Deadly Poisons, It Can Be  
Bought Freely and Open-  
ly in Many Places.

When the New York Legislature recently enacted laws prohibiting the sale of such drugs as chloral, opium, cocaine and morphine, under heavy penalties, and officials in all big cities in the State began crusades for their enforcement, it was believed that a great step had been taken to minimize, if not wholly suppress, "dope fiends," says an exchange. But even as in prohibition communities whiskey fiends and those who pander to them find ways to beat the law, so did the "dope fiends" find ways and means to get their accustomed "dope." They got it at big drug stores whose owners would resent being designated as anything but respectable; and of course the grimy shops of the underworld and the slums are in nearly every instance distributing agents of dangerous sedatives and stimulants.

Against chloral and its sale, save absolutely on a physician's prescription, the law has long waged war, not only to discourage the habit so prevalent, especially among women of the Tenderloin and women of fashionable society whose jangled nerves demand a strong narcotic, but to balk criminals, with whom it had taken the form of "knock-out drops." Tasteless and odorless, or nearly so, and potent, it was the ideal thing for a criminal who desired to place a victim at his mercy. To slip the poison into a drink or into food was easy and simple. As long as ten years ago it was so commonly used by crooks as an aid to robbery that the Legislature passed a law making it a felony punishable by ten years in prison to have chloral on one's person. It was often used for purposes more evil than robbery, as witness the Jennie Rosscheiter case over in New Jersey.

**Substitute for Chloral.**  
For a long time the criminal as well as the drug fiend has sought a substitute for chloral. A substitute is now on the market, and it can be purchased freely. It is a patent preparation composed of three deadly poisons—chloral, hyoscinum and cannabim indica. An overdose is fatal. It bears a name which to the unlearned mind suggests no such vicious and harmful character as it really possesses.

"I know the stuff," said Dr. Minus T. Gregory, head of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, to a World reporter, "and it is as harmful in its use voluntarily as it is a powerful agent for crime. It is fully as potent as chloral and just as dangerous. Some of the worst physical wrecks we find here are men who, through the carelessness or callousness of druggists, are introduced to this form of 'dope' as an antidote for the 'shakes' that come of alcoholic excess. The first dose calms the man, but its effect is so stupefying that he goes back for alcohol to pull him out of his deep depression. Then back come the 'shakes,' then more of the drug, and in about ten days we get the man here—wild-eyed, unstrung and probably mentally and physically wrecked for life."

But this is by no means the only drug openly sold whose effects on its devotees are fully as dangerous as chloral, opium, cocaine, morphine and absolute forbidden by law. In fact, a chemical analysis of the drugs now on the market would reveal that most of them are derivatives from the very drugs which the laws have sought to drive out.

Heroin, veronal, diotin, ether, chloroform, and renalin, adrenalin, superaniline—these are only a few. Of these the newest on the market, and the one to be found nowadays in my lady's boudoir in the corners of fashion, instead of the little silver vial of chloral or the tiny morphine needle in its Russia leather case, has long had a place in the pharmacopoeia, but has only recently become a fad for the jaded, the bored and the unstrung among the luxurious. It got its first vogue in Paris, but in the last year it has come into big demand in New York, especially along Fifth avenue; in Newport, and down among the Florida palms and the Carolina mountains. The surgeons aboard many big ocean liners see it that their medicine chests are well stocked with this bliss-giver to the neurotics of the money-bag.

It does not threaten the slums, because it is very expensive. The tiny pellets (the form in which it comes) are each as valuable as a bit of gold five times its size. Its derivation is something of a mystery, but physicians to the wealthy know it as a drug more easily assimilated by the human system than morphine, as soothing in its effects, and that it is equally disastrous to body and brain; and further, that the habit once formed, is fully as gripping as morphine. As in morphine a large percentage of the cases are hopeless of cure.

**Dangerous Veronal.**  
And then there is veronal, a product of coal tar, as dangerous a drug as well may be imagined, but sold widely by druggists, though the physician will use it only with the greatest discretion and resort to it only in emergencies. Its superficial effects are dual. To some it transmits the exhilaration and excitement of indulgence in alcohol; to others the effect is soporific, overpowering, and finally nervousness. But to all who become addicted to it for prolonged periods the effect in the end is the same—shattered mental stability, undermined general health and final paralysis. Physicians of eminence say that if the rooms of many a suicide were searched

the emptied veronal bottle would be found. When the "fiend" works up the doses from sixteen to, say, thirty or forty grains, as most of them do, there ensues acute depression, black gloom that suggests suicide almost imperceptibly.

Either and chloroform "drunkards" habits are less seductive, save as the exist numerously, but not to such an extent as the veronal. Its victims do not long enjoy their secret addiction to this form of obtaining surcease of physical pain or mental worry or despondency. Of all the drug habits these perhaps prove fatal within the shortest period.

Another easily obtained drug is paraldehyde. Against this the indictment of the medical men and sociological students is not so severe. Doctors use it for fixing up "drunkards" nerves, carrying them over the acute stages. It doesn't appeal popularly because it is a most wretchedly tasting and smelling stuff. It makes the Chicago stockyards seem in comparison like a blooming rose. Habitually used it is as harmful as any of the other forms though its action is slower, less apparent and more insidious.

**The "Snuffers."**  
The largest colony of "dope fiends" in all the cities is to be found in that constantly growing group classified as the "snuffers," who range in age from the superannuated to the child of the slums. The snuff "dope" appeals to the poor, the wretched, the despondent and nervous "down and out" because it is cheap. A little "snuff dope" obtainable for the price of a glass of beer goes a long way.

The list of these powders for inhaling is a long one, but heroin, adrenalin, amphetin and superaniline head the group in popularity. Heroin is the most widely known and among the most easily obtainable. Its base is opium and its effects are very similar to morphine, but the victim finds the habit harder to break. Fifty per cent. of the girls of the underworld, it has been estimated, are addicted to its use. There is a drug store on the Bowery and several in Sixth avenue, where unfortunately appear two or three times during a night for a "snuff" of this favorite narcotic. They will enter with roving eyes, hands on steady faces waxen white, take up the little white packet of powder with pitiful eagerness and retire to a telephone booth and indulge in long inhalations through mouth and nostrils. The effect is instantaneous and is perfectly apparent when the young woman emerges from the booth. Her distraught look is replaced by a smile, her glance has become steady, her hands do not shake, her dragging walk has gone—for the time being.

**Protect the Weaklings.**  
"Of course," said Dr. Gregory, "our most usual cases here are alcoholics, but the laws against the sale of 'dope' drugs have in no way diminished the number of such cases. We see only a small percentage of the victims here, yet they are numerous. The majority of the cases of 'drug fiends,' I presume, really do not reach the asylums for the insane, but they go down to wretched death just the same—here, as a rule of every quality that may have made them worthy and attractive when they began life. Of course it is weaklings who most easily fall victims to drug habits, creatures who wince at the slightest pain and cover before the least of grief. Too panic-stricken by the suffering of the moment to count the cost, they turn to the false comfort of drugs. The laws cannot be too strict that aim to protect those who through lack of character, through inherent nervous weaknesses, are unable to protect themselves."

**SUGAR MEN ARE BEHIND  
CUBAN REVOLT. CHARGE**

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The charge that sugar interests might be behind the present revolution in Cuba to force annexation and consequent withdrawal of the 40 per cent sugar duty was made in the Senate by Nelson of Minnesota today. He introduced a resolution directing investigation of the interests behind the Mexican uprising, suggesting that American mining interests might be concerned.

Senator Bacon introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the President has not authorized to intervene in any foreign country, "except when an emergency arises requiring protection of American citizens and property."

A resolution was adopted asking a committee to report on the authority for intervention.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 16.—The American Sugar Refining Company, of which George H. Frazier of this city is director, has returned to the Government something like \$500,000 in order to escape further prosecution by the Government, but in turning over the money there has been a tentative agreement that the leading spirits in the sugar trust will tell the jury and will reveal their dealings with employees of the Government.

These men are to be punished, but the representatives of the sugar trust are to go free in return for their testimony. Not only will Government employees be implicated in the frauds, but several men rated as wealthy are to be arrested. These men are connected with an independent refinery which has antagonized the sugar trust, while at the same time the sugar trust men declare they have reaped the benefits from the frauds and have given evidence against the officers of the American Sugar Refining Company for doing exactly the same thing by which they have profited.

## CHARGE BRIBERY TO ROOSEVELTERS

CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.—The charge of bribery that has been waged on behalf of Roosevelt since his arrival in Chicago and explanations of the accession of some negro votes to the Roosevelt forces were disclosed to-night through the medium of affidavits made by two members of the Mississippi delegation.

One of them, Rev. James W. Shumport, a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the best known negroes in his State, was, according to his sworn statement, offered \$1000 for his vote. A Buckley, a negro newspaper man and a Taft delegate from Massachusetts, was offered instalments of \$100 a day and promised the place of Federal patronage referee in his district if he would desert Taft for Roosevelt. Here is the affidavit made by Shumport:

State of Illinois, city of Chicago.— On Thursday, June 12, 1912, at the Coliseum, in the city of Chicago, Ill., I was met by Charles Banks of Mississippi and a delegate from that State to the national Republican convention, who asked me to call at his house, 2929 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

I went to his house at 5 o'clock the same afternoon, and when I entered his room he asked everybody to leave except me. He began the conversation

by asking me if I had ever seen a one thousand dollar bill. I replied that I had not.

He then put his hand in his pocket and brought out a big roll of bills. The outside bill was one of the denomination of \$1000. It was the first I had ever seen. The roll of bills was nearly all in gold certificates.

He then wanted to know how much I would ask to go with him and support Mr. Roosevelt. I told him that I would not be bought; that I had not come to Chicago to sell myself. He then said that all or a majority of the delegates were going to Roosevelt, who would be nominated, and that Mr. Roosevelt would make him the referee in Mississippi in connection with all the Federal offices. I repeated that I would not be a party to such a transaction and then excused myself. There was no further conversation between us.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1912.  
(Signed) J. M. SHUMPORT,  
Presiding Elder, Meridian Conference, M. E. Church.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a notary public, June 17, 1912.  
M. BELLE CARNAHAN,  
Notary Public.

Witnesses: Andrew Geddes, J. T. Montgomery.

## WEINZHEIMER IS EXCLUSIONISTS FULL-FLEDGED CITIZEN NOW

The citizenship of Ludwig Weinzheimer, which was claimed at the last Republican Territorial convention, can be no longer questioned. He was one of eight aliens admitted to full citizenship in the United States by Federal Judge Clemens this morning.

Weinzheimer, manager of the Pioneer plantation at Lahaina, Maui, proved one of the bones of contention at the Republican convention because he came as a delegate, some claiming he had the right to share in the proceedings and to cast his vote because he had declared his intention to become a citizen and would vote at the next election. His claim was supported by the Frear-Taft contingent, but bitterly attacked by the followers of Kuhio.

Passed up to the committee on credentials, the dispute resulted in two reports, each recommending that he be accepted. So much sentiment in favor of the minority report was aroused, however, that Weinzheimer voluntarily withdrew from the convention floor and was cheered for his action. He is now assured that difficulty of this nature will not be encountered again, and that he may cast his vote at the next election in November.

Among the others admitted to citizenship this morning was Pauline Natto, who for fourteen years has been a man without a country. He was born in the Philippines, of Spanish father and native mother, and when Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila harbor on the momentous May morning in 1898, Natto was a corporal in the Spanish army, stationed near Manila. When his regiment was involuntarily disbanded following the capture of Manila, Natto retired to private life, taking up the occupation of carpenter. Later he joined the United States navy, serving for several years and finally receiving an honorable discharge. For the last few years he has been employed by the military department, and has been doing carpenter work in one of the government's most secret departments near Honolulu.

William Arthur Cleghorn, nephew of the late Governor Cleghorn of Hawaii, born in New Zealand, was also admitted to citizenship.

William James Cain, at present bandmaster of the Fifth Cavalry, born in the county of Cork, Ireland, escaped the police force of New York City, but was captured near Galveston, Texas, and made policeman there for several years, was another to receive his papers.

The others were Thomas Cullen, a Scotchman by birth, at present employed by Davies & Co. at Alsea; Maurice Pierre Jacob of Haag, Holland, an employee of Hoffschlager & Co.; Louis Christian of Halvorsen, Norway, now a ship's carpenter, and Hans Laumann, a carpenter, of Ideg, Denmark.

## TAX APPEAL COURTS FINISH WORK TODAY

The work of all the tax appeal boards in the Territory will be concluded this afternoon. The Cuban board practically finished its work yesterday, when discussions were heard on the valuations of two properties owned by F. M. Swamy and one owned by Mrs. E. C. Judd. The members of the board visited the tract at Koolaula this morning, after reaching an agreement on the Mena tract. The appeal of the John In Estate was compromised. All the tax appeal courts of the Territory terminate tonight by law.

The board has appropriated \$1800 for the purpose of removal of two buildings belonging to Pahuakina school. The building will be hauled to a new location in Kakaako.

H. H. Williams has been awarded the contract for burial of indigent dead of the city and county, his bid having been found to be the lowest. The city fathers have been requested to install electric lights along that portion of Nuuanu road leading to the premises of the Oahu country club.

George Barnham, formerly vice president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, is dead from a complication of diseases. He was 62 years old.

## COLORADO IN AT DAYLIGHT

Wireless information from the cruiser Colorado, which is expected at an early hour tomorrow morning from the Far East, brings the news that there is one case of chickenpox aboard. The cruiser will therefore be cut in the harbor until the necessary quarantine formalities have been completed. She is expected to arrive off port at 6 a. m., and will probably tie up to navy dock No. 2 at about 8:30. There are fifteen sacks of mail waiting for the Colorado, and her officers and crew will get the first news from home that they have had for more than six weeks. It was something of a surprise to local navy men that the Colorado needs only 1100 tons of coal. On account of the poor condition of her boilers it was expected that she would require at least 2000 tons to replenish her bunkers.

Latest advices relative to the visit of Rear Admiral Stanford, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, are that he will sail from San Francisco July 16. The personal inspection of the Bureau chief of the important naval work being done at Pearl Harbor is looked on as significant of the stress which Washington is putting on Hawaiian improvements and defenses.

## KUHIO MEETING STARTS RUMORS

By pre-arrangement Prince Kuhio, Delegate to Congress, and the leaders of the Hawaiian Longshoremen's Association held an important conference at noon today in the Kapiolani Estate Building, corner of King and Alakea streets. The meeting was private, and those who had previously called on the Delegate, were politely but firmly told to leave the room.

Shortly after 12 o'clock today, President George K. Kane, and Secretary Benjamin Duke of the Longshoremen's Association came into the private office of the Delegate in the Kapiolani building and there held a long and important conference.

None of those present at the conference would discuss the matter. It is believed, however, that the conference had something to do with the local political situation. Some say, however, that the conference was nothing more nor less than a talk over the plans for the longshoremen in the Fourth of July parade, Kuhio being marshal.

## QUEEN ST. PAVING

(Continued from Page 1)

service for twenty-five to thirty years. McCallan charged the majority of the board as acting hastily and further insisted that, had they delayed the matter, a saving of from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars could have been effected.

Superior, Ellen Low and Harry Murray plotted a ponderous steam roller into the assembly room of the board of supervisors at noon today, and before they had completed their course, their colleagues looked like they might have enjoyed a chance meeting with one Colonel Roosevelt.

Low was instrumental in rushing the paving of Queen street through the board. He was ably seconded in the stampede by Murray. Several supervisors wanted a little time to make some inquiry into the qualifications of bitulith as a pavement to withstand heavy traffic. Low demanded that the pavement matter be taken up and thrashed out today. Murray attempted to call McCallan to a point of order because that official desired to interpose some objections to the Gilman project for Queen street.

Mayor Fern scolded the board, but to no avail. Low appeared satisfied with the guarantee from Gilman to the effect that the pavement would last ten years. McCallan insisted that for six thousand dollars additional the city would get a pavement that would wear for twenty or twenty-five years.

"Well, all be out of office by that time, anyway," was a rejoinder that followed this remark.

No resolution was offered, only a verbal understanding being set forth at today's meeting regarding the paving of the street. Before leaving Mr. Gilman told the board that the job should not cost more than \$25,000, as estimated by the city engineer. The pavement calls for five inches of rolled rock with two inches bitulith compound.

Fern predicted that bitulith would never stand the strain of traffic that goes over Queen street. He cited twenty to thirty-ton weights being carted over the street.

An electric light conduit system will be laid along the thoroughfare before it is paved.

No action was taken in the matter of letting a contract for the paving and owing to the fact that the action of a right of way had not yet been completed.

Bertram von Harms on behalf of the Clean-Up Day committee thanked the board for a cash donation as well as the use of carts, horses and equipment.

The members of the Grand Trunk Railway will send a deputation to the central offices to demand a 29 per cent increase in wages. The engineers were the proposed increase in the insurance rates of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of Honor of America, failed of adoption at the eleventh biennial convention of the order.

The village of Foraker, O., named after President Benjamin Franklin, was recently threatened with a fire which bade fair to destroy the town.



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John M. Whitcomb and wife to Lor-	
rain Andrews	
Lorain Andrews and wife to Mary S.	
Whitcomb	
H. Rubin by atty to Julius Van	
Rignoud	
Mary Kane and husband to John Schutte	
John Schutte and wife to Milton	
Hild & Loan Sec of H. C. Ter-	
ritory Trust Co. Ltd. to H. C. Ter-	
ritory of Hawaii	
Entered for Record June 29, 1912.	
From 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.	
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